CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HISTORY
VOLUME: 03 ISSUE: 05 | MAY 2022(ISSN: 2660-6836)

Available online at www.cajssh.centralasianstudies.org
CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HISTORY
Journal homepage: www.http://cajssh.centralasianstudies.org/index.php/CAJSSH

Structural Features of Uzbek-Kazakh Dialectal Phrasemas

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Abstract:
In this article, the lexicon of the Uzbek and Kazakh languages, dialectal phraseology, which is an integral and different part of it, provides information about the development of the language from its inception to the present day. The peculiarities of phraseological dialects, lexical-semantic formation and the main focus are on the descriptive, comparative analysis of the process of formation of dialectal phraseologies.

ARTICLEINFO
***Article history**:*
Received 25-Mar-26
Received in revised form 28-Mar-26
Accepted 15-Apr-25
Available online 27-May-2022

Keywords: Phraseology, vocabulary, semantics, dialect, phrase, paradigm, component.

Introduction. The semantic structure of dialectal phraseology, the development of meaning, the ways of its formation, etc. are still waiting for their researchers. [17; 5] Therefore, the study of dialectal phraseology in the monographic age is of particular importance for linguistics.

The study of dialectal phraseology in Uzbek and Kazakh linguistics is one of the most important issues in theory and practice. Although phraseological units today are very ancient in terms of their origin, their scientific and practical study is relatively young.

Phraseology as a science determines the specific features of phraseological units, their place at the level of other language units. Determines the interaction of language with other units. It also explores the semantic, structural-grammatical, emotional-expressive, methodological nature of phraseological units, the peculiarities of their use in speech, their classification, sources of phraseological richness and ways to further enrich them. [5; 21]

In recent years, much research has been done on the phraseology of the Uzbek and Kazakh literary languages, several dictionaries of phraseological and phraseological annotations have been created, PhD and doctoral dissertations have been defended. [9; 97] is left out. It is possible to point out some scientific articles of linguists in this regard. [15; 38]

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The study of idioms in dialects, firstly, is a collection of linguistic riches and gems of our people, and secondly, the origin of phraseological and idiomatic combinations in the fraternal Uzbek and Kazakh literary language, helps to determine their original meaning and is of practical importance in compiling a dictionary of Uzbek-Kazakh dialects.

In addition to dialectal phrases, the phraseological units of the Kazakh language include dialect words that are common and not found in the literary language. Dialectal phraseologies, such as dialectal words, are also not universal, there are some that are only used in a particular local area. Phraseological units in a literary language are widely understood and are common to all speakers of that language. The scope of dialectal phraseology is limited.

Literature review. The issues of phraseological formation in the Uzbek and Kazakh languages are reflected in the works of a number of linguists, including Sh. Rakhmatullaev, A. Mamatov, A. Rafiev, B. Yuldashev, Ya.D. Pinkhasov, Sh. Almamatova, S. Kengesbaev, R.A. Scientific researches of Avakova, A.Bolganbaev, G.Kaliev, U.Aytbaev, G.Smagulova and others can be included. [1;15]

It should be noted that many aspects of Uzbek and Kazakh dialectal phraseology are overlooked by linguists. One of them is the definition of dialectal phraseological layers, the peculiarities of their use in the speech process, the mastery of phraseology.

Research methodology. The formation of dialectal phraseologies is somewhat different from the formation of dialectal words. Their formation occurs at different times and on the basis of generalizations of different socio-life experiences. Dialectal phraseology is also based on a particular image, and the names of various objects, events, imaginations are used in the embodiment of this image. Therefore, the study of phrases in terms of the scope of formation is of particular importance.

Phraseological features and types also apply to dialectal phraseology. They are:

- ✓ Phraseological integrity.
- ✓ Phraseological association.
- ✓ Phraseological confusion. [4; 28]

Analysis and results. Semantic paradigms are similar to literary language phraseology in dialectal phraseological combinations, but dialectal phraseology differs from regular expressions in literary language in its words and meaning in its components.

The article by S. Ashirbaev and Z. Khidralieva on the study of Uzbek phraseological dialects focuses on:

1. All the phrases used in each dialect reflect the features of that dialect, most of which are also used in literary language, and a certain part is unique to certain dialects.

2. When studying phrases in dialects, phrases that are also used in literary language, but whose phonetic structure reflects the dialect, should not be taken as research material, taking into account that the phrase is not unique to this dialect.

3. In the study of Sheva phraseology, it is advisable to take phrases that are not used in the literary language as research material. Such phrases are found in many dialects, and their collection and scientific research will be one of the most pressing issues.

Kazakh dialectologists Sh. Saribaev and O. Naqisbekov show the following features of dialectal

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expressions in the analysis of the regional dictionary of the Kazakh language:

1. In Sheva, many non-literary words are found in many phrases. Both the spontaneous addition of these words and the addition to certain words in the literary language have created previously unmarked phrases.

2. According to the semantic aspect of words, words that exist in literary language are not pronounced in literary language in conjunction with each other.

3. Another group of phrases in Sheva is a free phrase in literary language, while another is a regular phrase in syntactically stable form.

It seems that it should be said that the features of the dialects under study of dialectal phrases are a serious matter in defining them as dialectal phrases. In this regard, the following can be shown.

1. Phraseological expressions in dialects contain words that are not found in literary language: *зобалаң самоқ "шошилтирмоқ", авзы вочақадай "чурсанд", "шод", иштиң һәдисин алув "тажриба орттирмоқ, дабарасы ер япады, дабарасы джер джарады "довруғи баланд, башы чақчадай қатув "чуқур ойламоқ"* and others.
2. Words in phraseological associations in dialects, even if they are in literary language, are not equivalent to words in phraseological associations in literary norms. That is why their meaning is not the same: *гөзи дөрт болув "кутмоқ", тувбасына тайанмоқ "бойнига олдирмоқ", от басқандай "чаққон"* and others.

Turkic languages, including Uzbek and Kazakh, are rich in phraseology. Phraseologisms, which have been used in the vernacular since ancient times, and therefore dialectal phraseologies, with their expressive colors, deep meaning and expressiveness, give a functional clarity and a unique color to the idea.

The component structure of dialectal phraseology consists of common and dialectal words. The regular expressions on which they are based form the basis of dialectal phraseology.

Because the phraseological meaning of dialectal phraseologies has not been widely studied, their personality and structure sometimes resemble complex words and simple phrases. In order to distinguish them, it is necessary to pay attention to the figurativeness of the semantics they express, as well as the semantic relations of the words in the phraseology, as well as the requirements for the recognition of regular expressions in the language as phraseology.

Thematic-semantic groups of dialectal phrases, such as phraseologisms in literary language, are similar to each other. Collected as Sheva data, the phraseologies mentioned in the dictionaries reflect the people and their way of life, customs, mentality and distinguish it from other zones.

The study of the peculiarities of phraseological dialects is of great importance in determining the internal structure, forms and structure of the Uzbek and Kazakh national literary language, their place and role among the Turkic languages.

Phraseologisms in Uzbek and Kazakh dialects and dialects are also connected with the history of the past, customs, folklore materials, riddles, proverbs, sayings of wisdom. But they reflect the characteristics of each dialect and their materials.

Conclusion. Dialectal phraseological materials can be of great help in the formation of monographs on the phraseology of the Uzbek and Kazakh languages, in the creation of a dialectological atlas of our language and phraseological dictionaries. These materials are also crucial in covering the issues of historical dialectal phraseology, the history of the two sister languages, and the creation of its historical lexicology.

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